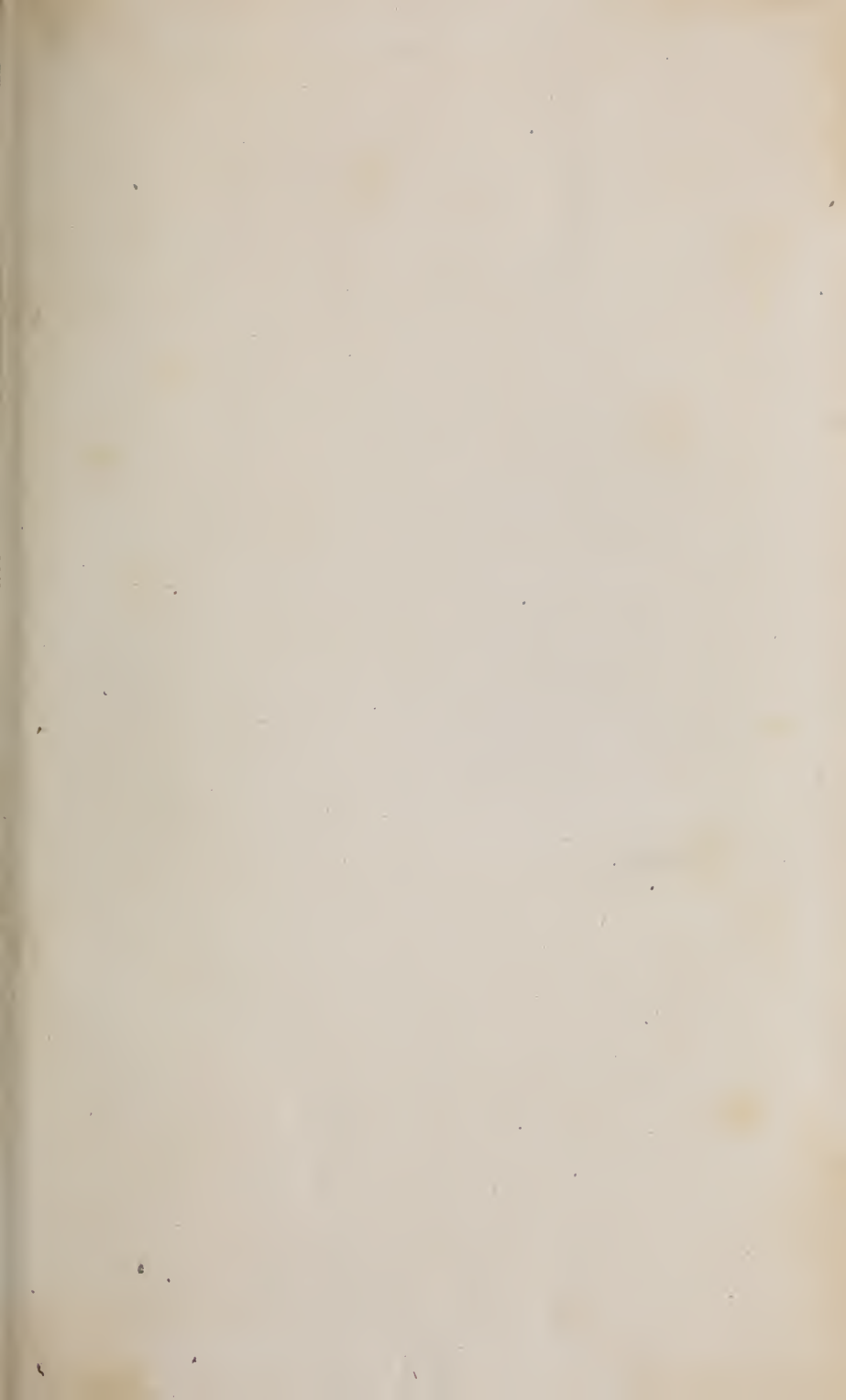


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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1855.

[No. 4.]

Next Expedition to Liberia—Appeals for Funds.

AGREEABLY to notice given in our last number, it is our intention to dispatch a vessel from Baltimore and Norfolk, for the accommodation of emigrants to Liberia, the first of May next. As stated in that notice, we shall be under the necessity of confining this expedition to those applicants, the expenses of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia have been or shall be provided for; the exhausted condition of our treasury preventing us from offering a free passage to any applicants, at present. This we greatly regret; but, in consequence of expenses incurred on account of previous expeditions, the maturing obligations for which must be met out of the current receipts of the Society, we deem it advisable to avoid additional obligations of the kind, until circumstances shall more clearly seem to justify us in extending our operations; which we hope, by the liberality of our friends, to be able to do before the close of the year—to offer a free passage and

the usual six months' support to 11 applicants who may not be able to pay the expenses of their emigration.

Several of the Auxiliary State Colonization Societies, at our suggestion, have issued special appeals, in the form of circulars, to the friends of the cause within those States; and we have issued a circular letter to friends in other parts of the country, proposing to raise \$10,000, or more, by the aid of *one thousand voluntary agents*; which plan, we hope, will meet with the favorable consideration and attention of all who may receive our letter. (See page 113)

Should the responses from the friends of the cause be sufficiently encouraging, we may be enabled to send all the applicants who wish to go in our next expedition—to charter a larger vessel, and provide for a larger number of emigrants, than, at present, we feel justified in doing. It is necessary that we shall be able to decide as to the size of the vessel,

and the number of emigrants to provide for, before the middle of April; that we may have ample time to make the necessary arrangements. We hope, therefore, that our friends will respond as speedily as may suit their convenience.

From one of our friends in Lowell, Mass., who has frequently given practical evidence of his friendship for our cause, we have received the following encouraging letter: "I learn by the papers that the American Colonization Society is much in want of funds—that there was quite a large deficiency in the

receipts for last year, as compared with the year previous; and thinking that the friends of the Society should come forward to its support, especially when so many are willing to emigrate to their own land, and means only are wanting to take them home, I inclose bank check for sixty dollars, to be applied in any way you deem most appropriate to promote this great and good cause. May all friends of this enterprise now fly to the rescue, and aid in hastening the work of civilizing and christianizing down-trodden Africa."

[From the Richmond Christian Advocate.]

Colonization—Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. C.

THE committee on African Colonization submit the following report:

God, who "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation," whose thoughts are not our thoughts, and whose ways are not our ways, has permitted in our midst the bondage of a considerable portion of the African race. In this problem of the Divine Government, contending ultraists can discover nothing but the wickedness of man, or the mercy of God. The Abolitionist sees nothing, from first to last, but evil in a bondage of any character, considering it wholly inconsistent with the purpose of God in the constitution of man, and unfavorable to the development of his capabilities. The pro-slavery man, on the contrary, sees little, if anything, but good in the bondage that

obtains in the South, believing the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of the African race among us greatly superior to what it could ever have attained in its native land. Both parties take but a partial view of the truth. It is true that the contact of this race with the civil and religious character of ours, has, notwithstanding all the disabilities that attach to their bondage, elevated that portion of it which has been brought into such contact, above that which has not. Nevertheless, it is manifest that this advantage has not and cannot bring this race upon anything like a level with ours in the benefits of our high civilization and consequent capabilities in the movements of God's providence. This bondage, therefore, may be favorable to their improvement up to a certain point, but after that, becomes hindrance, and measurably thwarts the great purpose of their being. The Abolitionists would

have us loose their bonds, and let them go achieve the fortunes of their being as best they may in competing in our midst with a race of far superior civilization. The proslavery man would have them remain in bondage as the most favorable condition possible for their culture and happiness. In these two extreme views, the first does not see that he would introduce the African into a state of mere nominal freedom, but real bondage, encumbered by more and greater disabilities than those which he at present experiences, while the other does not discern that he unkindly dooms his brother to a mental and moral condition far inferior to his own. For the amelioration of a portion of this race in our midst, and to meet the civil and spiritual exigences of their benighted father land, God, in the workings of a benevolent Providence has originated the African colonization enterprise. Sensible of the extreme folly of the abolition remedy, the Colonization Society, aware of the many disabilities under which the emancipated slave is placed in our midst, that his social and moral position must ever be one of inferiority, seeks to separate him from the white man, with whom he can never mingle on terms of equality or with any advantageous results, by removing him to the land of his race, where he will not only be relieved from the disabilities that inseparably attach to his position here, but where he will have free scope for the exercise and improvement of all his social, intellectual, and moral powers, and be the instrument of incalculable good to others. As, therefore, the object of the Colonization Society of Virginia, is to co-operate with the American Coloni-

zation Society in sending back to the land of their fathers, the free colored population of this State, bearing with them the Ark of God, and all the institutions of christian civilization and republican government. And it is believed that the success which has attended the past labors of this Society, in planting the Republic of Liberia on the West coast of Africa, encourages the hope that it will accomplish more than any other plan for relieving the unhappy condition of this degraded class of our population, and furnishes strong reason for believing that the christian commonwealth which it has established in the very centre of African barbarism, by means of churches and schools, as well as by the protection and encouragement it affords to christian missions there, is one of the chief instruments by which Divine Providence will fulfil His own prophecy, that Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God.

1. *Resolved*, That this Conference do commend to the confidence and sympathies of the members and friends of our church this noble enterprise, as a wise measure of state policy, and a deserving object of christian benevolence.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the people within the bounds of this Conference, the Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. Wm. H. Starr, and Rev. Wm. Leyburn, as agents of the Virginia Colonization Society; and that on all suitable occasions we will co-operate with them in our respective charges in carrying out the objects of their agency.

Respectfully submitted,

A. DIBRELL,

JAS. D. COULLING,

Secr'y's Va. An. Conference.

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

Letter from Jasper Boush.

IN this number we publish a letter from Jasper Boush, a citizen of Liberia, who emigrated with his family, accompanied by several other families of free people, from Norfolk city, in the year 1850. The lady to whom Jasper writes this letter, is the daughter of Mr. Boush, who, several years ago, emancipated Jasper with others; she gave us permission to publish it, with the hope that it would be read and listened to by many of his acquaintances and friends left behind in this country. We take pleasure in publishing such letters for the good they are likely to do. The relatives and acquaintances of the writer, read or hear his words with confidence, and feel their timid souls awakened up to a sense of their degradation here, and feel the kindlings of desire to follow after their friends to the only promised land for their race, plainly set forth before them by the providential pointings of the events of the present age.

Many believe, that if the respectable and sensible ones of our free colored population could be convinced that they might enjoy health, make a comfortable support for themselves and families, and dwell in safety and peace in the Republic of Liberia, they would bestir themselves and leave this country in crowds faster than the Colonization Society could send them away. They are a timid people—but such letters from old and cherished friends are calculated to remove their fears, and inspire them with courage.

These letters will have, also, a happy effect on the minds of those owners of slaves who intend to emancipate them. They will see

that they may with safety, and ought in kindness to the African, as well as in true patriotism to our country, to send them away beyond the limits of our national territory—and to make provision for their transportation and settlement in Liberia, as many judicious persons have already done. Then, the free negroes will have a fair chance, by industry, economy, and good behavior, to acquire independence, social, civil, and political equality and happiness. With a feeling of pure and ardent love for our common country, and good wishes for all concerned, we do earnestly advise that no more slaves be emancipated by our citizens to be sent to live in the free States of our Union, when they always meet the withering prejudices of the whites there, whose tender mercies to the free negroes are as cold as their climate, excluding the darky from participation with them in civil privileges and social equality. Then, also, be it remembered, every African becomes fuel to augment the fierce fire of Abolitionism, whose only tendency is to burn asunder the constitutional cords that bind these United States together. Therefore, if any more emancipations take place in Virginia, let them be sent to Liberia.

A lady informed one of the agents of the Virginia Colonization Society, only a few days ago, that she has several slaves, valued by the appraisers of the estate of her late deceased husband at more than \$10,000, whom she intends to send to Liberia just as soon as she can arrange to give them a comfortable outfit, and to pay for their transportation to, and six months subsis-

tence in Liberia. Let them go, not to the North, but to Liberia.

CLAY ASHLAND, LIBERIA.

Dear Madam:—I seize the present opportunity to address you a line, to inform you that I am yet living, and well, and prospering.

I am quite thankful to you for the present of garden seeds which you were pleased to send me, they shall be expressly considered while growing, in remembrance of the donor.

I send you in a box, with some articles to my mother and Sarah's mother, one cocoa and two coffee tree scions, which you had better plant in boxes and keep them from the frost and wintry air. I shall remember you when my farm products are matured.

My wife is quite well, and both of us are well satisfied, we are gratified that there is a Liberia and that we are in it. Liberia prospers constantly and encouragingly, and why should she not? It is the colored man's home, and only home. It is *his* emphatically; both as respects the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, the control of the ballot box, and liberal institu-

tions, and these are his exclusively. Now, the colored man who cannot appreciate all this, need not, ought not to come to Liberia; for such a one would be among us like a drone among the bees. If he cannot appreciate he cannot enjoy—if he do not enjoy he will feel no stimulus to industry, and hence he will be of no service to himself nor to others.

But he who has any mental formations, who has any capacity for appreciating blessings, immunities and privileges, social, religious and political, had better come to Liberia where he can exercise, improve, enjoy and defend them. We have many such in Liberia; hence it follows that Liberia *will* prosper. She must continue to grow.

Any person who will work six hours in twenty-four, can live comfortably and respectably in Liberia.

You will please remember me to all enquiring friends. Write me when ever you feel disposed—and believe me,

Yours respectfully,

JASPER BOUSH.

To Mrs. David M. Walke,
Norfolk, Va., U. S.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Encouraging Intelligence from the Pennsylvania Company.

THE following letter from Liberia reached us recently by way of England:

Mr. Williams will be remembered as a colored resident of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, who returned to Liberia with many of his friends in November of 1853.

Besides taking with them several thousand dollars worth of goods of various kinds, purchased principally in Philadelphia, they obtained an excellent steam engine and saw-

mill, together with a machine, prepared for the purpose, for expressing the valuable oil from the palm nut and kernel. All this was accomplished by their own capital and industry, save that, to obtain the steam engine, a loan of two thousand dollars was made by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. In doing this, in addition to furnishing the members of the company with a liberal outfit, both for their sustenance on the voyage, and during the pro-

cess of acclimation, the Society were convinced that no one improvement would add more to the wealth, prosperity, and convenience of Liberia than a saw mill, with sufficient power to successfully cut the great variety of timber with which that land abounds.

It is a source of rejoicing, to learn that the party are in good health and spirits, and are usefully and profitably operating. Their brethren in this State and throughout the country may learn a lesson from their success and follow their example with benefit to themselves and to the people of Liberia. A well considered and prepared removal to the young Republic is certainly the best for the colored race.

MONROVIA, Dec. 23, 1854.

Dear Sir :—Our mill is in full operation, and we expect to send some lumber to New York, by Rev. Mr. Pinney, not that we cannot find sale here for it, but to have it tried by some of their first class mechanics. We have cut some seventy or eighty thousand feet of lumber since we commenced, and are yet driving ahead with all our might. We have found sale for all we have sawed, up to this time, and the demand is still increasing. We hope by the time the year is out, to have cleared our entire mill and the expense of setting it up. We hope, too, to be able to pay off our loan of two thousand dollars, before it is due. This, no doubt, is our hardest year, inasmuch as we have had the mill to set up and a stock of logs to lay in, but I am in hopes that after we get through with this year, we will be able to do much better.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney is here at the present. I hear that he has come out to correct abuses. I hope that he may fully succeed, and, before

leaving, do something for the bettering of emigrants. I am opposed to having so many inferior emigrants sent to this country, but am in favor, after they reach here, to provide for them in the best possible manner.

I am very sorry that our people of Pennsylvania suffered themselves to be humbugged by W. N——'s yarn about this country. I had hoped that I would have seen a goodly number from my State, but am disappointed; yet I do not despair, for if they did not come this year, they will come next or some other time. Come they must, or rather they will have to seek another home, and Liberia is the very best that is offered to them. I intend to write an article for publication, and send it when the New York vessel returns. I design proving that N—— has wronged my country by misrepresenting it, and show that he has not only told untruths about Liberia, but lied to the Company before leaving it.

I am sorry that there is not more confidence put in my words. When in America, no one would have disbelieved me for a moment, but as soon as I came to Liberia, and say anything in her favor, I am set down as one that is not to be believed. Well! let it be so—the time will come when this nation will speak for herself; when she will not want a poor feeble one as I am to advocate her rights, but when her commerce will do it far better than I or any other individual.

I was considerably and agreeably surprised to learn, by official reports, that this nation was now not only out of debt, but had a surplus in her Treasury of fourteen thousand dollars. The Vice President, in the absence of the President, opened the Legislature in an able message,

in which he made honorable mention of the Liberia Enterprise Company, and recommended that an appropriation should be made for the purpose of cleaning out the headwaters of the Junk river, so that we, with the citizens of that region, can get our produce the more easily to market. There are proposed to be about five hundred dollars set apart for this object.

I was in the Senate a few days ago, and learned by the discussions that there was a bill before the House for the purpose of granting a charter to a railroad company. Vice President Stephen A. Benson and others, were named in the bill.

Thus, you see, we are on the march of improvement, and the time is not far distant, when the shrill whistle of the iron horse will make these now wild forests reverberate with its sound. I can remember very well when there was neither rail-

road or canal in Pennsylvania. But how different now! Thirty years have done wonders in that State, and thirty more will do wonders for Liberia. I had hoped that the Company to which I belong would have had the honor of making the first attempt for getting a railroad, but I am as well satisfied; so we have the improvement, it matters not who makes it.

There will be a strong effort made next spring, to defeat the present administration, but I do hope they may not succeed, as I believe the Roberts party is the only one to suit the times.

I hope to be able to come to the States by March a year. I have more objects than one in coming back, but the first and chief one is to endeavor to do something for my country. She has been much slandered. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

Colonization Meeting at Harrisburg.

THE House of Representatives having granted the use of their Hall for Monday evening last, 12th inst., for a public meeting of the friends of African Colonization, a very large and respectable audience assembled. His Excellency, Governor Pollock, was called to the Chair. Speakers Hiester of the Senate, and Strong of the House, with others, were appointed Vice Presidents, and several members of the Legislature as Secretaries.

His Excellency, Governor Pollock, in a brief but appropriate and impressive speech introduced the subject of the meeting, spoke earnestly of the deep interest he had long felt in the philanthropic design of the American Colonization So-

ciety, of the remarkable results of its labors in the establishment of an independent Republic in Africa, and of the favor which had been extended towards it, not only by individuals and churches, but by several of the State Legislatures of the Union. With friendly allusions to the long continued and successful labors of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for the advancement of the cause, and his intimate acquaintance with its affairs and prospects, he expressed pleasure in introducing him to the audience.

Mr. Gurley then spoke for some time on the general merits of the enterprise; showed its benevolence to the whole African race, and that it must work for good in all direc-

tions; that of all plans which had received public attention in relation to our people of color, this alone sought the greatest good of the greatest number, and while opening to them the noblest inheritance, and a field for the widest beneficence, it tended to allay sectional excitements and quiet public agitation on the subject of slavery, while preparing the way to a voluntary emancipation of multitudes in bondage.

Mr. Gurley showed the close connexion of African Colonization and African missions, the constant growth of the latter, under the protecting influence of the former, the glorious missionary agency already at work, both in Sierra Leone and Liberia, the rapid multiplication of churches and missionary stations along thousands of miles of the African Coast, the general extinction of the African slave trade and preparation of all Africa for the reception of the Gospel, and at the same time the rapid preparation of descendants of Africa in the United States to become teachers and guides of their African brethren. Mr. Gurley spoke of the wonderful Providence of the Almighty towards Africa and her children, and the increasing evidences of a Divine purpose to bring speedily that whole continent within the influences of civilization and the Holy Religion of Christ.

The Rev. A. B. Quay, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, gave an interesting and instructive sketch of the History of the Colonization Society, and of Liberia, and urged with force and ability, several arguments in favor of the enterprise. Mr. Q. alluded, in the course of his remarks, to the early (1829) Resolution of Pennsylvania, instructing her Senators and

requesting her Representatives to obtain, if possible, the aid of the General Government; and to the fact of a generous appropriation to promote the cause, from her own Treasury. Mr. Quay, whose past, earnest, able and successful labors for the cause, entitle him to all confidence, and are highly appreciated by the Pennsylvanians—was listened to with evident interest and pleasure.

The Hon. James Thompson briefly addressed the meeting, showing the appalling danger which must arise from the condition of the colored race in this country, and that the true remedy was found in Colonization.

The Hon. R. B. McCombs, of Beaver, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—when the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the cause of the American Colonization Society, whether regarded in its patriotic character, or its enlarged benevolence to the African race, is justly entitled to the favor of the good people of all the States of this Union.

Resolved, That this meeting hails with peculiar satisfaction, the increasing influence and promise of the Republic of Liberia, and the multiplying indications of a Divine purpose to rescue Africa, through the agency of her restored children, from barbarism and superstition, and to gather her rude and ignorant tribes into the family of civilized and Christian nations.

Resolved, That in view of the great need of increased contributions to this cause, this meeting suggests to its numerous friends in this State, the propriety of adding to the amounts they are accustomed annually to give, and to raise during the

present season at least ten thousand dollars for the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The following is the preamble and resolution passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their session in 1829, referred to by the Rev. Mr. Quay, in his address, and we trust that a similar spirit is cherished by our present Legislature:

Whereas, resolutions approving of the object of the American Colonization Society have been adopted by the Legislatures of several States of this Union; And

Whereas, Pennsylvania is honorably distinguished in having led the way in benevolent efforts to improve the condition of the African race in this country, and in having seized the first moments of her independence from foreign dominion to abolish slavery, as inconsistent with her benevolent institutions, and, in the eloquent language of the Legislature of that day, "in grateful commemoration of our happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain;" it seems, therefore, proper, that an association of enlightened and philanthropic men, who have united to form, for free persons of color, an asylum in the land of their fathers, should receive the countenance and support of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and, from the success which

has already attended the Colony of Liberia, there is reason to hope that it may be extended and enlarged, so as to offer a home and a country to all of these people who may choose to migrate thither; and their removal from among us would not only be beneficial to them, but highly auspicious to the best interest of our country. It also holds out to the Christian and philanthropist the hope that, by the means of this colony, the lights of Christianity and civilization may be made to shine, in a land shrouded in the darkness of barbarism, and thus atonement, in some measure, be made for the wrongs which slavery has inflicted on Africa. As the evil which this Society seeks to remove pervades the whole country, it would seem to deserve the attention of those whose duty it is, and who are provided with the means, "to provide for the general welfare." Therefore

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the American Colonization Society eminently deserves the support of the National Government; and that our Senators be directed, and that the Representatives in Congress be requested to aid the same by all proper and constitutional means.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Munificent Dedication for Benevolent Purposes.

ON Friday, December 22d, 1854, there was witnessed in the interior of Pennsylvania, a scene of unusual character and one well worthy to be remembered and held forth, as an example exalted in its purposes and destined to be productive of immeasurable good.

The Hon. Wm. L. Helfenstein being in possession of a large body of valuable coal lands in the Shamokin (Northumberland county) region, and having a heart always open to acts calculated to ameliorate the condition of the needy and the extension of enlightenment, deter-

mined to dedicate forever a portion of his estates for the benefit of the destitute poor of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c., &c., for the endowment of a Free College at Shamokin for the children of miners, and for the benefit of African Colonization.

The land devoted to these praiseworthy objects is in two tracts, and embraces about 600 acres of the best anthracite coal land in the State. The one tract for the destitute poor, is said to be capable of producing 300,000 tons per annum when properly developed, and the other tract, one-half for the endowment of the College and the other half for the promotion of African Colonization, will yield, it is estimated by competent judges, 150,000 tons. At a low rental, this quantity will bring in a revenue of upward of 100,000 dollars yearly—which is more than six per cent. on a million and a half of dollars. One of these tracts has already been leased, and will, the coming year, be put in operation.

On the day set apart for the formal consummation of the design of Mr. Helfenstein, Friday, the 22d of December, a number of persons were present from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Danville, Sunbury, Northumberland, Treverton, and other places, to witness and participate with the people of Shamokin, in the interesting ceremonies.

Early in the day a procession was formed and proceeded to the land intended for the poor. Having passed over a portion of it sufficiently to give an idea of its value, the ground selected for the College was visited, and Gov. Bigler laid the corner-stone of that Institution, accompanied by a brief and impressive address.

The procession then moved to the new hotel. After organizing, by naming Gov. Bigler as President, and a number of gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries, Mr. Helfenstein, holding in his hands three deeds making conveyance to a trustee, of the lands designated, addressed the meeting with much force and ability. He regarded himself as an humble agent, ruled by a wise Providence in accomplishing, in a limited space, His purposes of good. He contrasted the happy results attending donations made while living with the sad story of posthumous bequests, where the most liberal intentions were perverted and defeated by the squandering away of munificent means. He also alluded to the obligations he felt under to friends who had proved steadfast and aided him in his benevolent intentions and objects.

Gov. Bigler being called for, made some appropriate remarks and paid a well deserved tribute to the motives and purposes of the generous donor. There was one idea in it, he said, which, above all others, had attracted his attention, and commanded his approbation, prior to the meeting—that was, the singular, though wise purpose of offering this great charity while he was yet in full life and vigor, with the promise of many days before him, and with the design that the whole scheme should grow up under the auspices of the author. He anticipated the happiest results from the precedent established by Mr. H., and believed it would put others to thinking on the subject, and acting likewise. Gov. B. then alluded to the vast topics suggested by the occasion—the course of education, of benevolence and charity, and the mighty interest and grand result involved in

the germ of Colonization. The future welfare of the colored race, and the evangelization of the African Continent depended upon the successful issue of the great enterprise.

We have been somewhat conversant for several years with the liberal character of the purposed benevolence of Mr. Helfenstein, and regretted our inability to be present at the interesting ceremonies attending the public appropriation of his real estate. However, a correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, of this city, has furnished an interesting account,

from which the preceding report is mostly condensed.

It is the intention of the donor, that the returns from that portion dedicated to African Colonization shall be used in some one great department of that enterprise. That of education in Liberia is thought of, while it may be that the steamship line to Liberia, under the auspices of the Society, will receive the great aid which it would afford. In any event, the wise philanthropy of Mr. Helfenstein will be sensibly felt and appreciated for centuries in America and in Africa.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in Trenton, on Thursday evening, January 11th. Gov. Price presided. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Mount Holly, after which the annual report of the society was read by the Corresponding Secretary. From the sketch given of it by the *Newark Daily Mercury*, we take the following extracts:

The report commenced by saying that among the various benevolent plans now in operation for the improvement and happiness of mankind, there is none perhaps upon which we can more properly implore the blessing of Heaven than that of the Colonization cause—an enterprise alike of philanthropy, of patriotism and religion. The cause of colonization is associated with more important objects, bears upon more important interests than almost any other which can claim the attention of the benevolent. It has for its object to elevate and bless the free colored people of our own country; to rescue from slavery those who

otherwise must descend in bondage to the grave; to harmonise the conflicting interests of the different sections of our country; to banish from the east the iniquitous slave trade, and to diffuse the blessings of civilization and christianity throughout the dark continent of Africa.—Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces, or the great good which it has already accomplished, it is alike worthy our confidence, our sympathies and our aid.

The report alludes, in terms of warm gratulation, to the achievements which Colonization has accomplished. It has laid the foundation of an empire, in the Republic of Liberia—a free and independent nation, with civil and religious institutions like our own. There is civil jurisprudence—there are Christian Churches and Christian Ministers—there are schools and a sound system of education—there is a public press, rising towns and villages, a productive agriculture, and a growing commerce. As the creation

and achievement of less than 40 years, the report insists that this is without parallel in the history of the world.

The report next alludes to the impossibility of the black and white races living together as equals, socially and politically, and argues that as the free Republic of Liberia offers the only asylum, and gives the only prospect of relief and permanent good to the unfortunate blacks of this country, it is our duty to send them thither. Colonization, the report maintains, is the only practicable method of accomplishing the civilization and evangelization of the teeming millions of Africa.

The report refers in eloquent terms to the necessity of the National and State Governments patronizing the colonization enterprise. Thus far the cause has been mainly sustained by voluntary contributions, but the hope is indulged that the time is near at hand when efficient assistance will be rendered by the General Government. The report also urges the propriety of our recognition of Liberian Independence. England, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Brazil, have already welcomed her into the family of nations—why should the United States longer delay this act of justice?

The Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society, with the view to render the tract of land in Liberia purchased by them, available and inviting, purpose, as soon as suf-

ficient funds can be realized, to form one or more settlements on this tract, and also to open a road to it from the sea-coast, a distance of near twenty miles. This tract of land has been ascertained to be of great value, abounding in excellent iron ore. It is confidently expected that many of our free colored people will avail themselves of the rich offer which this Society is now able to make them, in the means of their emigration to Liberia, and of land admirably fitted for agricultural purposes, located in an elevated and healthy region, and to be appropriated for the use and ownership of free colored people from the State of New Jersey.

During the past year a permanent agent has been appointed, the Rev. H. M. Blodgett, whose time and energies will be devoted to the collection of funds, &c. The receipts of the Society the past year have been \$1,140. Of this sum, \$1,000 has been sent to the Parent Society at Washington; the expenditures have been \$112, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$20.

After the reading and acceptance of the report, the society was addressed by Rev. Drs. Hall, Finley, Brown, Maclean, Dr. Goble, John P. Jackson, and Wm. K. McDonald, Esqrs. The addresses related to the history, progress and claims of the colonization cause, and were listened to with much interest.

[From the *Virginian Colonizationist*.]

Anniversary of the Virginia Colonization Society.

The anniversary of the Colonization Society of Virginia was, in some respects, a very interesting and encouraging one. The busi-

ness of the Society was transacted at several meetings during the week. The addresses which exhibited the missionary aspect of the subject,

were delivered by clergymen in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon.

The congregation was large, and consisted of many of the most intelligent and excellent men and women in Richmond. The addresses were able and interesting, and the meeting was protracted for several hours; the attention did not flag, and there was a general expression of regret that the speakers did not have more time. We acknowledge with gratitude the service rendered the cause by the Rev. Doctors Doggett and Burrows, and the Rev. R. R. Gurley upon this occasion. The substance of Mr. Gurley's interesting address will be found in our columns. We expect to have Dr. Doggett's hereafter, and we hope Dr. Burrows will have an opportunity ere long of giving utterance to the thoughts that were evidently beating at his heart for utterance.

MR. GURLEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gurley said, more than thirty years ago, I addressed in my youth the good people of this city on the subject of African Colonization, and the Society which this intelligent audience represents was organized. But where are those who then surrounded me; where the faces which I then recognized among the friends of the enterprise we are assembled to advance? I feel as though standing in a cemetery, encompassed by the monuments of the dead. How many of the Fathers of this Institution have finished their course and their labors? Burr and Reve, Brand and Fitzwilson, are no longer with us, but they have left us precious memorials of their worth, and the undenyng power of their example. One venerable friend I see (Mr. Maxwell) with

whom it was my happiness to co-operate in labors for this Society not in this city only, but in Petersburg and Norfolk, and who was then, as I am confident he ever has been, earnest and faithful in the cause of God and man, whose eloquent voice I should delight again to hear. He has searched into the early History of Virginia. I have seen what may become History in Liberia. Who that ever saw him did not revere the first President of this Society, the late chief justice Marshall, a man to whose purity, simplicity and dignity of character, I could on no occasion, much less on this, do full justice, who seemed the image of perfect justice in a serene light, not less eminent for private virtues than for his strength and clearness of intellect, his patriotic services and official integrity and worth.—Not Virginia alone but our Union honors him as one of her wisest sons, and Africa as one of her truest and most generous friends. It was justly observed by the gentleman who preceded me (Dr. Doggett) that the American Colonization Society was a mighty aid to the cause of missions. From the first movement in Great Britain by Granville Sharp to found the colony of Sierra Leone, there has existed a close connection between African Colonization and missions, and the fact is memorable that the English Church Missionary Society was originally established with the view of supplying Christian Teachers to Sierra Leone, and it was then entitled "the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East." The fame of this Society has spread abroad through all the world, and the bright signals of its beneficence are seen among the icy lakes, and savage tribes of North America not

less than in the sunny climes of India and Africa. While the Christian Church slumbered on the subject of missions, human fraud and avarice were awake, and the atrocious slave trade, by introducing millions of the African race to christian countries, prepared them to become the means and agents, (now when the missionary spirit animates christians, and by the extinction of the African Slave Trade, all Africa is thrown open to our arts, language, and holy religion) of bearing to their mother country and barbarous kindred, the everlasting truths of the Gospel. How vast and beneficent the changes which have occurred in Africa during the last half century! The British Colony of Sierra Leone is one of the most remarkable communities in the world. Planted in faith yet amid obstacles and dangers, repeatedly attacked in its weakness and wasted by pestilence, guarded by Divine Providence, it has passed through many dark days, but now includes a population of 50 to 60 thousand, gathered from the extended coast and wide spread and far distant regions of Central Africa. Hear, if you please, what the Church Missionary Society says on the subject: "The importance of Sierra Leone as a seed plot for the evangelization of the African continent from whence in due time, and as the providence of God opens a way, christianized portions of distant tribes may be restored to the lands from whence by the action of the slave trade, they were originally severed, and there act as leaven in the lump—has long been recognized by the Society. Until recently, however, we have not been aware of the number of African tribes with which the Sierra Leone

Colony is thus singularly connected, and of the great extent of territory over which its beneficial influences may eventually spread. For more correct views on this subject we are indebted to the Rev. S. W. Koelle, who, by his philological investigations, has ascertained that there are collected at Sierra Leone representatives of no fewer than 200 different nations, speaking 151 distinct languages, besides numerous dialects of the same. These nations lie along 4000 miles of coast from beyond the Senegal to the South of the Portuguese settlements. Tribes far distant in the interior, have also their representatives in the colony; and we are thus afforded the opportunity of carrying on a preparatory work in behalf of nations with whom no direct communication has as yet been opened. The object of this Society is to prepare this singularly constituted population for the important functions in behalf of Africa which it may yet be called upon to discharge. We desire to be instrumental in imparting to the liberated Africans that essential prerequisite for future usefulness, the knowledge of one true God as revealed to sinners in His Son, Jesus Christ; and our missionaries have labored faithfully and prayerfully that they may become, both themselves and their children a truly christian people. It is our desire also, to afford to them, under the safe guidance of Christian truth, all such intellectual training as they may be enabled to receive, and to lead forward the elite from amongst them to the higher branches of educational attainments, with a view to ordination. The Christian character of the liberated Africans has been amply tested, and has been

found capable of sustaining with consistency the pressure of service and responsibility. Many of them have acted with fidelity and intelligence for many years as catechists, while a few have been admitted to holy orders. It is no profitless mission that the Society has been enabled to establish at Sierra Leone."

But remarkable as is the Colony of Sierra Leone, it is but one of the many lights of civilization and christianity that begin to shine forth upon Africa. More than one hundred Missionary Stations and out-stations have been established along the African coast. Not less than 15 000 native youths (as stated by the Rev. J. L. Wilson, for many years a missionary on the coast,) have received christian instruction, and on the western coast, or on islands adjacent reside some 2,000 whites, of whom eighty or one hundred are American or European missionaries. The English Wesleyans have an important mission on the Gambia. Liberia is a field for the missionary labors of our Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal brethren, from Cape Palmas to below the Gaboon. About a thousand miles, faithful ministers of Christ of various names from England and America, are diffusing Christian knowledge and establishing schools for the children of Africa. These men of God have entered Knmasi, the capital of the bloody Kingdom of Ashanti, and the rude and the cruel have listened to their words. Those who feel interested in the great moral change that is commencing in Africa should peruse a small volume entitled "Abbeokuta, or Sunrise in the Tropics," and there learn the true beauty of the missionary enterprise and what

is already becoming manifest of the beneficence and moral grandeur of the results. There, several thousands of them, who were borne away as slaves from the cities of Yoruba, recaptured by the English, and instructed in the schools of Sierra Leone, are now returning to build up churches and other christian institutions at Abbeokuta, a city comprising a population of 60,000, now the home of missionaries, of families once heathen but now christian, and the scene of earnest labor to Christ's devoted servants. But we should not imagine that we yet see the whole extent of Christian influences in Africa. They are covering the whole of Southern Africa and spreading on the Eastern Coast. Civilization is expanding from Algeria to the oases of the desert, and Christianity inviting at too many points to be mentioned, the children of that neglected country to her inestimable blessings. Mr. Gurley spoke particularly of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, now employing more than twenty preachers of the gospel, and probably as many teachers, and of the noble adventures of the Rev. Mr. Bowen and his Baptist brethren, who have penetrated the Kingdom of Yoruba and pitched their tents fifty miles beyond Abbeokuta. Shall we not expect Virginia, among the first, if not the very foremost in the cause of African Colonization, to renew her zeal and liberality in its promotion; if she has done much, may we not look for her to do ten-fold more? We are passing rapidly away, but in building up Liberia we are contributing to no transitory work. We are to leave behind us a work that shall outlast the Pyramids.

Finally, if the speaker has ever

done the least service to this cause, let Va., under God, have the praise, for it was the influence of one of her purest and noblest daughters, a Lady, (Mrs. Custis) who combined in her character all the christian virtues and graces, and the highest perfection, the nicest moral discernment, shaded by no fault that I could discover during an acquaintance of thirty years, that I was induced to dedicate my thoughts to this enterprise; and my purpose was invigorated by the holy and charitable example of another lady of Virginia, Mrs. Page, (an intimate friend of her to whom I have alluded,) whose soul was a temple of devotion, where God dwelt, whose life was less of earth than heaven, and who said to me that when this Society arose, a dim light shone out upon her from the darkness, and she hailed it as the star of hope for the African race. Virginia will be safe, glorious, while such christians offer their prayers for her prosperity and peace.

My respected and excellent friend the Secretary and general agent of this Society at whose command I appear before you, would not forgive me did I pass over in silence my own personal observations in Africa. In my youth, as far back as 1824, I first looked upon the Green Cape of Mesurado, and on its ridge where is now Monrovia, stood by the side of the pious and heroic Ashmun and saw cleared away a small spot in the wilderness, and a few humble thatched cottages sheltering the few families of colored emigrants who were exposing themselves to a thousand perils for the benefit of their race. Most of these emigrants were from Virginia. There was then no other settlement, this was the germ of what is now the Independent Republic of Libe-

ria. I must thank God for that favoring Providence, by which, I was permitted, under authority of our late illustrious and lamented Chief Magistrate, General Taylor, to revisit the same spot, a quarter of century after my first visit, and to see what advances had been made in civilization and the varied institutions of a free and christian people. I found Monrovia a respectable and inviting town of some 1500 inhabitants, with well built churches and schools, the capital of an independent free State, prospering in its commerce, and extending its influence, while I saw springing at different points, thriving civilized settlements along more than three hundred miles of the African coast. All these coast settlements I visited. I endeavored to ascertain the character, condition, and prospects of the people, conferred with them at their homes, preached in their churches, addressed them in public assemblies on the week day, and sought earnestly to excite their energies, encourage their hopes, and dispose them to feel and consider the greatness of their responsibilities. Great have been the patience, fortitude, industry and perseverance of these people, and great are the evidences of their improvement. They are generally happy and contented under a wise and well conducted government. They are strict and zealous in their religious services. Their influence has been decided and effectual against the slave trade. They have exerted themselves powerfully and extensively to banish from their territory the worst practice of heathenism. They are amiable, polite, generous and hospitable. They bless God who hath given them a country of their own, and opened

before them and their descendants an unbounded prospect of national improvement and national happiness. I visited the homes of many faithful missionaries; I saw the grass green upon the graves of others, and sadly plucked a leaf, a flower or a bud from their sacred dust. On two occasions at Cape Palmas, I

preached through an interpreter, in the presence of Bishop Payne to large congregations of natives in their own towns. Nor can I doubt that the holy leaven of divine truth is secretly pervading thousands of heathen hearts and working surely for their renovation unto eternal life.

Urgent Call for Aid.

The following circular letter states concisely some facts, which should be known to all our readers:

The circumstances in which we are placed impel us to make a special statement to our friends, and ask their counsel and encouragement. The great financial embarrassment which has prevailed throughout the country has had a very depressing effect upon our receipts. Many of our regular subscribers are obliged to *postpone* their payments. Several of our largest annual contributors have been compelled to ask for indulgence. Ministers of the gospel who have regularly taken up collections for us, say that their churches have been called upon for contributions to so many *new* objects of charity, that our cause must be laid over for this year. From these, and other causes, our receipts last year were \$16,964 32 below what they were the year before. But the price of provisions, the charter of the vessel, and the various other items of expenses in sending emigrants to Liberia, were kept up at a very high figure. We had, early in the year, engaged to take emigrants in our November expedition from Baltimore and Norfolk, and in December from Savannah, and we could not disappoint them. We therefore were obliged to go in debt; and it will take all

our ordinary income for a considerable time to come to pay off these debts. We are thus left without any means to carry *forward* our operations. We have been compelled to decline sending emigrants in our regular spring expedition, whose expenses are not provided for. But there are many worthy and deserving persons who want to go to Liberia. Some of them have friends and kindred there, to whom they want to go, and who will expect them in our next expedition. They have written them that they are coming. Some of them have been getting ready to start, have sold their little property, or converted it into something to take with them, so that they might be ready in time. But what can we say to them? What shall we say to others who will yet apply? We must not go deeper in debt. *We* have not the money to pay their expenses. *They* are not themselves able to pay them. It will be a real and positive loss to them to remain in this country another year.

What shall be done? In ordinary times, when money matters were easy over the country, we could publish a statement of our necessities in the newspapers, and our friends would respond at once, and liberally, so that we could send out all who desire to go. But we cannot do this now. The times are too

hard. Each person who reads the appeal in the papers, considers his own case, as one not called on particularly, and believes that others, more easily circumstanced than himself, will respond; while if he knew *they* would not, *he* most certainly would.

Now, our friends ought to understand that we depend very much upon their individual spontaneous benevolence, without waiting to be called upon. We have but few agents employed in collecting funds. The field of their operations is very limited. They cannot visit a tithe of our friends. In many of the States, we have no agents at all. Necessarily, therefore, if our friends wait to be called upon, they will be disappointed; our treasury will remain empty; and the emigrants cannot be sent to Liberia.

We have therefore determined to ask the counsel and co-operation of *one thousand* of our friends, to whom we shall send this appeal. Some of them have formerly been our regular contributors; they are now a year or two behind. Some of them are known to be liberal supporters of the great cause of benevolence, and have not contributed to this one simply because they have not been called upon in any special manner. We believe they will consider it a privilege to give us some aid in our present necessity. Some of those to whom we send this appeal will be disposed not only to contribute something themselves, but also to ask a few of their friends to do the same.

This is our proposal: to appoint *one thousand voluntary agents*, and ask them, *as speedily as possible*, and in a quiet way, to lay this appeal before a few of their friends, and receive from them whatever they may feel willing to give, and remit

to us the amount. We need at least \$10,000 to enable us to prosecute our work successfully. We cannot believe that our *one thousand friends* will allow us to fall short of this amount.

We appeal to some ministers of the gospel; and we beg them to lay it before their people. We appeal to some of the ladies; we feel sure of their assistance! A very little time and effort on the part of each one, will in the aggregate, make a handsome amount. If any *one* finds it *impossible* either to contribute himself, or to perform a little agency for us, we entreat such an one to hand this appeal to some friend, who can attend to it, and send us his name; so that we may not be disappointed in receiving a return from at least nine hundred and ninety nine of the one thousand.

Very respectfully and truly,

W. McLAIN,
Sec. and Tr. A. C. S.

We have already sent this appeal to *one thousand* of our friends, and thus authorised them to act for us in our present necessities. We have selected them in States where we have no agent employed in collecting funds, and where the State Societies have no agents in the field. This necessarily limits us to rather narrow boundaries. If we had been free to call upon our friends in all parts of the country, who have ever been ready and willing to come to our help in the hour of need, we should have named at least *five thousand agents*, instead of one thousand, with the full assurance that they would promptly have put

into our hands the funds necessary to carry forward the work vigorously. But we are *limited* by the action of the *Board of Directors*, and must act in conformity with the following resolution adopted at their meeting 15th January last :

“ *Resolved* That hereafter all appeals from the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent, or the Executive Committee, for funds for any purpose connected with the objects of the American Colonization Society in States wherein auxiliary societies exist, shall be made only through said societies and under their direction.”

At the first meeting of the *Executive Committee*, after the Board adjourned, the Secretary was authorized to make an earnest appeal for funds to meet the indebtedness of the society ; to defray the expenses of our regular spring expedition and to make the necessary arrangements for emigrants in Liberia. Notice was immediately given to the several state auxiliary societies, who have agents collecting funds, that we desired to make a special and earnest appeal for funds. Several of them, at once, heartily entered into the work, and issued circulars, stating the facts, and calling for aid. These circulars we should be glad to lay before our readers, but the leading facts are embodied in the circular which we have given above.

These calls of the State Societies,

we understand, have met, and are meeting, a hearty response. We are compelled however to state that as yet we have only received from the State Societies \$1,951,46 since the Board adjourned !

We hope, therefore, that our friends in those states will promptly and liberally aid the State Societies, that they may be able to aid us. We entreat our friends to fill up their State Society's Treasury, as we depend upon and look to them for help. If it would make our appeal to them more urgent and touching we would call their attention to the following resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at their late meeting, Jan. 18th.

“ *Resolved*, That in view of the present embarrassed state of the funds, the State Societies be requested to remit to the Parent Society, as early as convenient, such assistance as may be in their power to render.”

And in close connection with this, to the following resolution of the Board adopted the same day, viz :

“ *Resolved*, That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the Executive Committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants and in Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.”

This then is our position. We

thave made retrenchment, wherever it could be done without diminishing the number of emigrants, or stopping the indispensable operations in Liberia. Toward the close of last year, when we "foresaw the evil," we commenced to prepare to meet it. In defraying the contingent expenses of the cause, we used every possible economy and made curtailment wherever the nature of the case would allow. *Now*, we *must* have money, or stop sending emigrants! There is no alternative. We present the case to our readers in every part of the country, and ask them, what shall we do?

In the "employment of agents," we have acted upon the suggestion of the Board, in the above resolution, as far as possible. We have now *agents* only in *four* States, and they receive very limited salaries. In the other States we depend upon the State Societies, *and upon our friends*.

In this connection we beg to call attention to the fact that funds sent us in answer to the above appeal, will all go direct to advance the cause, there will be no diminution—no expense for salary of agents, or cost of collection. This we conceive should operate as a great motive to our friends. The "thousand agents" named in the circular, we call *voluntary* agents! Meaning thereby that they receive no com-

pensation. They do it as a "labor of love!" We do not expect them to spend much time, or waste much strength. But we do hope that they will give us of their own bounty a donation, either large or small, and that they will speak to a few of their friends, interest them, and receive their contributions, and remit to us the amount. We do not think any of them will decline to help us, because they cannot do it on a grand scale. They know that a great many small sums put together will make one very large one! They know too that *we* do not fix the amount which we think they ought to give; but that we have sufficient confidence in them to leave that wholly to their own judgment, and that we will most happily receive and sincerely thank them for their contributions, whether large or small!

This article will be read by many to whom we have not sent the circular letter. We shall be most happy to hear from them. We know that their hearts will beat responsive, and that they will desire to aid us in our extremity. We hope they will, each one for himself, without waiting for others, or to be called upon again, make us a remittance, either by check, or in any bank notes current in their own vicinity.

Maine Colonization Society.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states, that a Colonization Society for the State of Maine, was organized in the city of Portland, on the 22d of February. "In the afternoon a number of the gentlemen from different sections of the State, friendly to the cause assembled in the City Hall.

His honor, the Mayor of the city, called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Parris for chairman, and Mr. Eastman, of Saco, Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, after which Chief Justice Shipley, in a masterly speech, sustained the claims of African Colonization. Mr. Disoway, of New York, followed in advocacy

of the same cause. The Hon. Geo. Evans, formerly U. S. Senator, made a very impressive speech, advocating the urgent claims of the society. The Rev. Messrs. Chickering, Dwight, Burgess, Pratt, and others, also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned to High street church, for the evening.

There was a large attendance at the latter hour, and the speakers were Rev. Dr. Peck, and Mr. Disoway, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Ridgeway, from Baltimore, after which a constitution was adopted. The Hon. Ether Shipley was appointed President, with about forty Vice Presidents and managers, selected from among the most influential gentlemen of the State."

Elevation of the Colored Race.

A memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina is now in circulation among the citizens of that State, praying for certain modifications of the laws regulating slaves and free persons of color. From a copy with which we have been furnished, we venture the opinion that a large portion of the better class of population of the State would be pleased to have the modifications made.

The memorial is thus introduced: "Your memorialists are well aware of the delicate nature of the subject to which the attention of the Legislature is called, and of the necessity of proceeding with deliberation and caution. They propose some radical changes in the law of slavery, demanded alike by our common christianity, by public morality, and by the common weal of the whole South. At the same time they have no wish or purpose inconsistent

with the best interests of the slave holder, and suggest no reform which may impair the efficiency of slave labor. On the contrary, they believe that the much desired modifications of our slave code will redound to the welfare of all classes, and to the honor and character of the State throughout the civilized world."

The attention of the Legislature is then asked to the following propositions: "1. That it behooves us as a christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal obligations and guarantees as to its duration between the parties. 2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters. 3. That the parental

relation to be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbidden, under heavy pains and penalties. 4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed."

A lengthy and ably prepared argument follows in advocacy of these measures, and several authorities are cited in their favor. It is stated that the laws of Louisiana prohibit the separation of young children from their parents; and that, in Georgia and Alabama, the same thing has been either debated in the Legislature, or suggested in the Govern-

nor's annual message. Judge O'Neill of South Carolina, has proposed not only this, but several other important reforms in the slave code. Among them, he hints at the propriety of establishing matrimony and of encouraging education.—Other writers in the same State take similar ground. The Southern Agricultural Association, which seems to have originated in Georgia, and South Carolina, has twice appealed to the benevolence and good sense of the South, in favor of reform, with a view to the elevation of the colored race. In Louisiana, the education of the free people of color is encouraged by the grant of money out of the public funds.—*[Col. Herald.]*

Items from the *Liberia Herald*.

YOUNG MEN OF LIBERIA.—When we look forward to the future of this infant nation, if there is one class of persons, in whom we feel a deeper and more lively interest than in another, that class is the young men of Liberia. Upon them must soon devolve the duties and responsibilities of the Republic.

The institutions which their fathers have established—and which they will transmit to them, will either be improved and perpetuated, or corrupted and destroyed.

The foundation of a great nation has been laid; it is for them to erect the superstructure, the character of which will depend very much upon their ability and qualifications. It will be either symmetrical and beautiful, or disproportionate and deformed—according as they are, or are not prepared for its construction.

This is an age of progress and reform. There are reformatations needed in Liberia; the young men must endeavor to promote them. For the next twenty-five or thirty years, the moral destiny of Liberia will depend upon them. The strong men among us, the veterans of Liberia, are being one by one removed by the destroying hand of death. Those who have long upheld Liberia morally and politically—those voices that have been often uplifted in the denunciation of vice and error, and in de-

fence of truth, are gradually passing away from these scenes of toil and labor, into the happiness and rest of another world. Upon the shoulders of the young then, must soon rest the responsibility—the difficulty and perplexity of advancing the moral and political interests of Liberia—of seeking out and destroying everything that has a tendency to corrupt our noble institutions.

The young men, then, need to be encouraged and advised by those who are passing off the stage of action, and whose age and experience qualify them to impart counsel to the young.

The doctrine that young men must deport themselves like children until they attain to a certain age—that they must attain to a certain point in life before they undertake its active duties, is, in our opinion, entirely behind the age. This arrangement was no doubt perfectly in place in the days when mankind lived to the advanced age of four and five hundred years; but those days have long since gone by, and we are rapidly approximating the time, when, according to prophecy, "a nation shall be born in a day,"—and when, in point of knowledge, a "child shall die a hundred years old."

Let the young men of Liberia, like the youth among the ancient Spartans, exer-

cise themselves vigorously in all things which pertain to their country's welfare, and in which they may hereafter be called to serve her. The aged have done their duty; they have laid the foundation. The middle aged are making improvements upon what has been accomplished; let it be the ambition of the young to effect still more than their fathers; so that in our future history the people of Liberia may resemble the Spartan procession of which we read: "It was divided into three classes—the old, middle-aged—and the young.

They had a saying which each class repeated in turn. The aged said:—

'We have been in days of old,
Wise and gentle, brave and bold,'

The middle-aged said:—

'We in turn your place supply,
They who doubt it, let them try.'

And the boys said:—

'Hereafter, at our country's call,
We promise to surpass you all!'

So let it be with the people of Liberia. Prepare then young men for the duties that lie before you;—prepare to uphold the honor and dignity of the Republic; put on your armour; gird on the harness of reform—true reform, taking as your motto the words of the wise man—

Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach unto any people. Sept. 20th.

LAUNCH OF THE T. L. "RANDALL."—The launch of the Hon. D. B. Warner's new and elegant vessel, T. L. Randall, of 35 tons, designed by himself, and built under his supervision, took place on Saturday, the 30th ult. A large crowd, composed of persons of both sexes, from various quarters, assembled to witness the performance, which excited no ordinary interest, on account of the T. L. Randall being the "largest and finest vessel ever built in Liberia."

About 2 o'clock, P. M., after several unsuccessful attempts to get her off, as a kind of *dernier resort*, the shed under which she was built, supposed to be an encumbrance, was pulled down, and her bow somewhat elevated. It was then found that she would move easily.

The signal being given, a bottle of wine was broken by a man at her bow; and the fine vessel glided down beautifully into the water, amidst the vociferous cheers of the surrounding multitude; while a gun fired from the neighboring wharf added vivacity to the scene.

After the ceremony, a splendid collation was given on board the new vessel, to upwards of fifty persons, specially invited by Mr. Warner. While the guests were seated around the table ready, and some anxious to regale themselves with the dainties before them, they were interrupted by Hon. J. H. Paxton, who, in an eloquent address of about 15 minutes, congratulated Mr. Warner on his success, and Liberians generally—on their growing enterprise and progress in the arts. At its conclusion great applause was expressed. We noticed, at the collation, several distinguished gentlemen, among whom were his excellency S. A. Benson, Hon. J. N. Lewis, Sec. of State, H. B. M., Consul, Senators Russell and McGill.

The proceedings throughout were quite gratifying, and terminated with several speeches and toasts. The health and success of Mr. Warner, the generous entertainer, were loudly responded to on all sides.

We have seldom witnessed a more interesting spectacle in Liberia; here was a palpable and pleasing evidence of our advancement. We hope that the example and success of Mr. Warner will stimulate our citizens generally, to perform in their respective spheres noble achievements. And it is not too much to expect that ere long we shall witness the launch of a vessel of sufficient dimensions to bear the productions of our country, under the wave and protection of the lone starred banner, athwart the Atlantic, to the western world. And surely all who feel interested in the progress of Liberian commerce, will not fail to follow with their best wishes and prayers, the T. L. Randall in its future course.—Oct. 4.

POLITICS.—At no period of the history of Liberia, has there been manifested so strong a tendency among the people to discuss politics, and to form political combinations, as at the present time. Every principle of government policy is being scrutinized; not, we regret to say, in an open and candid manner, and in such colors, as to convey an honest and fair statement of facts; but decidedly in a style to censure those who by the will of the people, have place in prominent positions. There is no perfection in man—he may do his best, influenced by the most pure and holy motives, and still he may commit errors. If he, however, wilfully acts wrong, or shows himself incapable of executing duties which he may be charged with, the course which should be pursued

is quite plain—remove him and supply his place with another. There are but few positions in Liberia, (it is questionable if there are any) where the emoluments of office are sufficient of themselves to influence persons to aspire to political honors. Ambition, fame, and a desire which some people have to be known as public men, often lead many to act unmanly and ungenerously—and there are others, who, loving their country, and ambitious for its honor, will make sacrifices to ensure its respectability and renown. We do not mean to say, that there can be found a man, in whose breast, the love of preference cannot be found, but we think we are justified in saying, that there are men who, by their actions plainly declare that honors of office are slavish, and they will shrink from them, as being allied to dependence, which they imagine to be unmanly. These exceptions may be few, and for all we know, it would be bad, if they were not. A delicacy that cannot stand patiently the scrutiny of rabid politicians, who have no delicacy of feelings; but act from motives which they imagine to be praiseworthy, and which they implicitly believe must be carried out, to ensure a greater prosperity to the country; and who will not pause a moment in their actions, though they may see that discontent, the dissolution of the bonds of friendship, and the destruction of every principle of fraternity will be the consequence. We do not set ourselves up as the director of the actions of men, but we think we are justified in giving vent to our own views, though they may differ in principle and in practice from those of many of our friends. What is the policy of many of the people of Liberia now? Without setting forth plainly their principles, and the policy by which they wish to see Liberia governed—they array themselves against President Roberts and all others who are in authority. It must be remembered that the opponents of the present administration, have not proclaimed any *platform of principles*—they content themselves, by declaring hostilities against the legitimate powers that are in existence—an authority given by the people, sanctioned by them in tones of thunder that cannot be misinterpreted. The “*Liberia Sentinel*” would have every body to know that the administration party has but few supporters. We speak candidly when we say, that we believe that the *Sentinel* and its supporters are led to believe that such is actually the case, and we will now say plainly that they do not understand

what they speak and write about. Let an election for President and Vice President take place to-morrow, and they will find that they are decidedly in the wrong box.

If they think that President Roberts has not accomplished as much as another might have done, we say, that he has.—How then is this to be proved? President Roberts does not intend to be a candidate for a fifth election, nor will his friends require it of him; notwithstanding the “*Sentinel*” believes otherwise. It is not our intention to try and enlighten our contemporary the *Sentinel*; he will have his own way; but it cannot be supposed that his dictation will receive implicit obedience.

But we ask, what is the platform of principles which governs the supporters and doctrines of the “*Sentinel*?” Has it been proclaimed? Where, and when? All we can hear is, that a “change is necessary,” and one must be had—why does not the “*Sentinel*” come out boldly, and let the people know what is necessary to be done? What the country requires for its advancement? These are matters which are daily discussed.

It cannot be denied that all along, that is, for the last four years, two prominent men have been before the people; Roberts and Benedict—Roberts was known as the leader of the administration party, in other words the “*Whigs*”—Benedict was known as the leader of the “*Republicans*,” refer to the *Herald* of 1851 and 1852, but now the “*Republicans*” have seen fit to style themselves “*Whigs*.” This is wrong—the administration party took the name of whigs, and they will hold to it. Indeed, if the thing is properly considered, there are no distinct parties in Liberia. Judge Benedict is dead—he was a valuable citizen and deserved well of his country. President Roberts is now serving his last term, and cannot be a candidate for the Presidency in 1855. The people are then free to choose and act as they like, and now is the proper time for them to assume distinctive appellations.—Mr. “*Sentinel*” stop your tirade against President Roberts—he has done his part, and that well; he has been their faithful servant, and well deserves the praise of his countrymen; let him retire in peace, honored and respected by all classes of our fellow citizens. You call for a change; let there be a change—of men, you mean we, presume—we say so too.—Let delegates come from every part of Liberia in December next; they must be sent by the people. Let them introduce

a platform of principles. If there be any disagreement on this point, two parties will then most undoubtedly be in existence, and then let them divide and each bring out their candidates. It will then be a permanent thing, and every man will act advisedly. If this course be adopted, there can be no misunderstanding; bickerings will cease, and it is possible every thing will go on as harmoniously as could be expected. Retrace your steps friend "Sentinel,"—be cool; don't heat your boilers too quickly, they may explode.—Oct. 18.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH EDIFICE, (*Episcopal*), by Rev. Alex. Crummell, B. A:

On Monday, the 30th ult., the Corner Stone of TRINITY CHURCH was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Rev. Alex. Crummell, B. A., assisted by Rev. Hezekiah Green, deacon.

Before proceeding to the site of the new Church the Episcopal congregation assembled in their usual place of worship, where the holy communion, and the ordinance of baptism were administered, after which a procession was formed on Broad street, in the following order:—

1. The Sunday School of Trinity Church.
2. Citizens and members of different denominations.
3. Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church.
4. Rector of Trinity Church and his assistant.

About half past eleven A. M. the procession moved: on its arrival at the site of the new Church, the exercises, which were throughout quite interesting, commenced. Rev. Mr. Crummell delivered, in a clear audible voice a most impressive address; so that notwithstanding everybody in that large crowd could not see the ceremony of laying the stone; all heard the address with attention and interest.

In a cavity below the stone a box was deposited containing several articles, a list of which was read by Mr. William M. Davis, (one of the vestry men,) but which, owing to our distance from the reader, we could not hear distinctly. After the laying of the stone the conclusory exercises were performed and the multitude dispersed.

The building, which is to be of stone, will be 101 by 59 feet; larger than any church edifice now in the Republic. It will, no doubt, be a splendid addition to

the valuable buildings already in this city.

The occasion was one of great interest to us. We felt that this was another among the numerous evidences we have that there is *hope for Africa*; that the prophetic declaration is about to be fulfilled. "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

After centuries of oppressions and afflictions in the house of bondage, Africa's exiled sons, having found

— "beneath the stranger's rod,
The liberty of the sons of God," are returning to her shores—returning with the institutions of Christianity—to erect its glorious standard—to build temples on heathen ground to the living God; to enlighten the minds of their heathen brethren; and to lay the foundation of a Christian Commonwealth. May heaven smile upon our feeble efforts! Nov 1st.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR HOME. There is probably no man living, whether civilized or uncivilized, learned or unlearned, sage or savage; whether a native of Europe or America, Asia or Africa; whether he was born in the cold and icy regions of the north, or in the sultry and burning clime of the tropics, who does not feel proud of the land of his nativity. No, we cannot conceive that

"There breathes a man, with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Who does not feel some peculiar attachment to the place that gave him birth, amid whose scenes and associations he revelled in puerile sport and innocence, and passed the joyous days of youth. A sacredness hovers around those scenes, a loveliness decks those skies, a beauty is seen in those landscapes—which he does not discover in any other part of creation.

But the Americo-Liberian, we must say, forms an exception to this general rule. Though born in a beautiful and salubrious country in the western world; and though his childhood and youth were spent amid delightful scenery, and enlightened associations; yet he loved not that country, he revered not its scenes, he cared not for its associations. And why? because he was born an alien—a stranger in a land of strangers; where he was doomed, by an unholy prejudice, to cruel oppression—where the aspirations of his soul were fettered, and the noble energies of his nature compelled to lie dormant. He was made continually to feel that though that coun-

try was his native land, it was not his home; hence, he "looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation;" and longed for the time when, delivered from such an abject condition, he would breathe the pure air of *Liberty*. At length the happy day arrived; the slender tie that bound him to that country must be severed. He rejoices; willingly foregoes every enjoyment; embarks upon the boisterous deep for the land of his fathers. A few weeks "tossing and reeling to and fro" on the mighty channel, brings him in sight of Africa.—His heart leaps for joy; he is delighted with the prospect he beholds. The verdant scenery—the dense shrubbery of deepest green possesses for him unspeakable charms; and he feels eager to tread the lovely shore. The hour arrives; he disembarks: at once a peculiar feeling comes upon him, his soul burns within him; and with a manly pride which he never before experienced, he exclaims;

"*This is my own, though not my native land.*"

He now feels that he is a "lord of creation," and undertakes his share of the responsibility. He forgets the land of his birth, and desires that the scenes of his youth might be buried in everlasting oblivion.

He feels now for the first time that he *lives*—that he possesses a soul—that he is a man. Yes; for

"'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume;
And we are weeds without it."

He now has liberty—no longer a "weed." His social and political condition has undergone a wonderful amelioration, he feels himself in an entirely new atmosphere, with new ideas, new views, new prospects, new plans,—indeed he feels himself a new man. Hence the attachment which would have been bestowed upon the land of his natural birth, he instinctively bestows upon this, where the germ of freedom first sprang up in his soul,—where he first breathed the air of independence—the land of his social and political birth.

While all other people, therefore, cling, with a commendable tenaciousness, to their native land, and are lavish in their eulogiums with reference to it, Liberians claim to have a love equally intense for the land of their adoption—the only home they know—and regard these burning, yet ever-verdant shores, as the most delightful country in the world.—Nov. 15.

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UNION SISTERS OF CHARITY SOCIETY.—
This Society (the oldest charitable associ-

ation in Liberia,) celebrated its 21st anniversary, on Tuesday the 14th inst., in the Presbyterian Church.

The exercises of the occasion were quite gratifying. The Annual Report was read by B. V. R. James, Esq., the Society's Agent, from which it appears that the Society has met with remarkable prosperity during the past year. Fifteen members were received during the year, and one removed by death.

The gentleman who was expected to deliver the anniversary address, not making his appearance, and the agent being determined not to be out done, procured for the purpose, the services of Rev. A. Her-ring, who, notwithstanding the short notice, acquitted himself well; he spoke for about 20 minutes to the satisfaction and edification of all.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the Society proceeded to the residence of Mrs. M. L. Johnston, where an excellent luncheon was served to the sisters, and a splendid cake presented by the Ladies to J. C. Minor, Esq., in token of their appreciation of and gratitude for his services rendered to the Society during the past year, as "Soliciting Agent."

We congratulate this praiseworthy association on its efforts and success during the past year; and hope that it will enter upon the present with renewed zeal, and engage with fresh and increased activity in its "work of mercy and labor of love."
—Nov. 15.

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COLORED CONVENTION IN OHIO.—A very large convention of colored persons was held last August in Cleveland, Ohio, to take into consideration their condition as a people in the United States, and to devise the best means for its amelioration. They agreed that their only hope consisted in their absence from the oppressive influences which operate upon them in that country—emigration was therefore resolved upon. The majority, it is said, were in favor of South America—the minority of course, were in favor of somewhere else, but not Liberia we presume; as we saw it hinted in the notification for the holding of this convention, published some months ago, that no person advocating emigration to the eastern continent would be allowed a hearing. It is very certain, however, that nowhere can they be more at home than in Liberia—this is emphatically the colored man's only home; his social, political, and natural home. We are always pained whenever we see Africa's intelligent sons turn their backs upon her.

It is a duty they owe to their suffering fatherland, to do all they can by their talents—to hasten the day when its degradation will cease; when superstition, ignorance and vice will take their everlasting flight from these shores; and Africa stand “redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled.” We are not without hope,

however, that our colored brethren, notwithstanding their inveterate prejudices against Liberia, caused by the misrepresentations of its enemies, will, after a while, be brought to see that, as a home for them and their children, it offers advantages vastly superior to those held out by any other country.—Nov. 15.

List of Emigrants.

By the Brig General Pierce, Capt. John Roberts, from Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1854, and Savannah, Jan. 5, 1855, for Monrovia and Cape Palmas.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM NEW YORK CITY. (For Monrovia.)				
1	George Wright, FROM HINESVILLE, GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)	20	Free,	
2	Harry Bacon,	40	Slave,	Pur. himself, with the aid of friends.
3	Eliza do. wife	30	do.	Em. by Hon C. Hines.
4	Henry do. son	15	do.	do.
5	Phebe A. do. dtr.	12	do.	do.
6	Edward do. son	10	do.	do.
7	Richard do. do	8	do.	do.
8	R. Ann do. dtr.	6	do.	do.
9	Mary A. do. do	4	do.	do.
10	Daniel do. son	2	do.	do.
11	Pompey Bacon,	31	do.	do.
12	Phebe do. do	40	do.	do.
13	Mary Ann Bacon,	25	do.	do.
14	Martha do. dtr.	8	do.	do.
15	Louisa do. do	6	do.	do.
16	William L. do. son	4	do.	do.
17	Joseph do. do	2	do.	do.
18	Nancy Bacon,	19	do.	do.
19	Fillmore do. son	2	do.	do.
20		Infant	3 mos.	do.
21	William Anderson, FROM RICEBORO ² , GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)	30	Free,	
22	Ephraim Andrews,	30	Slave,	Em. by J. S. Andrews.
23	Eliza do. wife	26	Free,	
24	Benjamin L. do. son	8	do.	do.
25	Laura B. do. dtr.	5	do.	do.
26	Joseph L. do. son	3	do.	do.
27	Hannah do. dtr.	2 mos.	do.	do.
FROM COLUMBUS, GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)				
28	Robert Brewer,	54	Slave,	Purchased himself.
29	William do.	34	do.	Pur. by Robert Brewer.
30	Julia do. wife	25	do.	do.
31	Robert do. son	7	do.	do.
32	Maria do. dtr.	4	do.	do.
33	Fanny do. do	5 mos.	do.	do.
34	Hubbard do.	52	do.	do.
35	Jinney do.	52	do.	do.
36	Robert do. son	10	do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
37	Evans Brewer, son	7	Slave,	Pur. by Robert Brewer.
38	George do. do	5	do.	do.
39	Fillmore, do. do	4	do.	do.
40	Edward Preston,	50	do.	Purchased himself.
41	Malvina do. wife	48	do.	Purchased by her husband.
42	Edward T. do. son	17	do.	Purchased by his father.
43	Elizabeth do.	6	do.	Em. by Hugh Woods.
44	Mary T. do.	4	do.	do.
45	John do.	2	do.	do.
FROM SAVANNAH, GEO. (For Cape Palmas.)				
46	Catharine Arkson,	26	do.	Em. by Joshua H. Hargraves,
47	Henry do.	9	do.	of Liverpool, England.
48	Matilda do.	7	do.	do.
49	Janey do.	5	do.	do.
50	Toney do.	5 mos.	do.	do.
51	Nephews do.	22	do.	do.
52	Stafford do.	10	do.	do.
53	Eina do.	5 mos.	do.	do.
(For Monrovia.)				
54	Susan Cary,	45	do.	Em. by Jacob Manses.
55	Joseph Giles,	12	Free,	
FROM CHRISTIAN CO., KY. (For Monrovia.)				
56	Cain Caldwell,	55	Slave,	Em. by Davis Caldwell.
57	Kesiah do.	50	do.	Em. by Randolph Caldwell.
58	Sandy Stevens,	35	do.	Em. by Henry Stevens.
FROM WASHINGTON CO., TENN. (For Monrovia.)				
59	Cesar McKee,	32	Slave,	Em. by Robert McKee.
60	Bachus Mathes,	24	do.	Em. by E. L. Mathes.
61	Adam Payne,	35	do.	Em. by will of Jesse Payne.
62	Jane Payne,	22	do.	Em. by will of John McCracken.
63	Rosanna Payne,	1	Free,	
64	John Payne,	40	Slave,	Em. by will of Mr. Baylis.
65	Mary Baylis,	30	do.	do.
66	Jane Baylis,	5	do.	do.
FROM RUFHERFORD CO., TENN. (For Cape Palmas.)				
67	Daniel T. McKnight,	40	do.	Pur. by his wife.
68	Caroline do. wife	37	do.	Em. by will of Wm. McKnight.
69	Julia Ann do. dtr	16	do.	do.
70	Martha Jane do. do	13	do.	do.
71	Sarah E. do. do	11	do.	do.
72	Mary F. do. do	8	do.	do.
73	William G. do. son	6	do.	do.
74	Virginia E. do. dtr.	3	do.	do.
75	Moses E. do. son	1	do.	do.
FROM ATHENS, OHIO. (For Monrovia.)				
76	Rebecca Miller,	50	Free,	
77	Susan Mitchell,	30	do.	
78	Amy Miller,	21	do.	
79	Christian Miller,	17	do.	
80	Malisa J. Miller,	12	do.	
81	Nancy E. Miller,	10	do.	
82	Adolphus Hubbard,	8	do.	
	Armistead Miller,			Citizen of Liberia.

NOTE.—These 82, added to the number previously sent, make 8,757 emigrants sent to Liberia by the Am. Col. Society and its auxiliaries.

A Father's example followed by a Son.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a letter from South Carolina, from the son of a deceased friend of our cause, who, for many years previous to his death, was a regular contributor to this Society. We are pleased to see the cheerfulness with which the son follows the benevolent example of the father; and we pray that He who "loveth a cheerful giver" may abundantly reward him.

"Though a stranger, and a mere youth, yet no pretext supercedes the obligation of doing good; and the American Colonization Society affords, by contributions to it, however small, means of very extensive good. I, therefore, inclose a remittance of thirty dollars, which, as stated in the Repository, constitutes me a life member of the Society. My father (deceased between three and four years) contributed thirty dollars annually to the Society, for sometime previous to his death; and I have some idea of following a father's example."

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,

From the 1st January to the 14th March, 1855.

By Rev. William Mitchell:	
Chester —Rev. J. D. F. Richards, \$2, Thomas Williams, \$1, Elisha Kinney, Mrs. H. K. Kinney, Miss S. W. Brintnall, H. K. Crain, each 50 cents; Mrs. C. Aiken, 42 cents, Jos. Duncan, Rev. J. L. Roberts, Mrs. L. E. Rankin, each 25 cents.....	6 17
Townsend —Allen Wheelock, \$2, E. H. Read, Mrs. S. A. Roberts, Dea. J. B. Ware, Rev. John Wood, Mrs. L. M. Wood, each \$1; H. Salisbury, Miss Dinah Miles, Rev. H. Fletcher, E. H. Farrar, Charles Clark, G. Chamberlain, Mrs. P. Franklin, Mrs. S. F. Powers, each 50 cents; Miss Jane Lowe, E. C. Frost, Mrs. E. Redfield, Miss L. L. Willis, O. R. Wells, each 25 cents; Widow's Mite, 15 cents, Children's Mites—Misses Abby L. Wood, S. M. Powers, each 10 cents; Catharine K. Wood, 5 cts., Annie L. Wood, 3 cts.	12 63
Fayetteville —Rev. C. Whiting, \$1, Mrs. T. Robbins, E. Wheelock, A. Burchard, each 50 cents.....	2 50
Springfield —Cong. Church, \$7,25, Henry Closson, S. W. Porter, each \$1.....	9 25
Brattleborough —N. B. Williston, \$5, E. Kirkland, A. Vandever, each \$3; R. Tyler, Theo. Cole, each \$2; I. Steen, S. Root, F. Hobbrook, each \$1; O. H. Platt, 50 cents.....	18 50
West Brattleborough —C. Jacobs, Putney—Isaac Grout, Thomas White, each \$5; John Campbell, D. Crawford, each \$2; J. Keys, J. Ryan, M. Craw-	5 00
ford, W. and W. Richardson, J. Kimball, Rev. J. Aiken, each \$1; Mrs. E. White, 50 cts.	20 50
Westminster —Cong. Church, \$8,70, Rev. Isaac Estey, \$4,30, Pliny Safford, \$1, Miss A. V. Abbe, Mrs. L. Cobb, Mrs. C. Church, each 50 cents; Mrs. H. Abbe, Mrs. H. C. Cobb, each 25 cents.....	16 00
Bellows Falls —D. Kellogg, \$3, Rev. Joel Clap, A. A. Stone, J. K. Williams, H. Aikens, Friend, H. H. Stone, J. A. Martin, H. F. Green, W. W. Cochran, each \$1, N. M. Farr, O. B. Arms, R. A. Deming, each 50 cents.....	13 50
Swanton —Union Collection....	6 82
Milton —Mrs. O. Ward, Maria Ward, each \$2; N. Fairchild, N. Burnell, each 50 cents; E. A. Witters, 25 cents.....	5 25
Essex Centre —B. B. Buttler, \$1, Mrs. A. Bliss, 50 cents, S. Douglass, 25 cents.....	1 75
Jericho Centre —Augustus Lee, \$3, Ezra Elliott, \$1, E. H. Lane, L. Blackman, Mrs. J. Lyman, each 50 cents.....	5 50
St. Albans —J. Smith, \$5, T. W. Smith, \$4, C. B. Swift, \$3,50, Mrs. E. L. Janes, \$3, William Bridges, W. O. Gadcomb, C. B. Whiting, E. J. Hicks, Mrs. T. Kingman, each \$2; O. Adams, G. G. Hunt, R. S. Locke, L. L. Dutcher, J. H. Brainard, H. Howes, J. L. Chandler, S. Gorham, Toby & Stevens, A. Houghton, W. C. Smith, H. Stevens, cash, Levi Webster, each \$1; Dea. B. Fay, 75 cents.....	40 25
Aggregate Amount.....	
\$163 67	

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;
From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1855.

MAINE.

Bath—Donation from the Bath Col. Society, by Freeman Clark, Treasurer..... 150 00
Winot—J. E. Washburn, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

180 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:
Francestown—Hon Wm. Bixby, \$10, Col. Daniel Fuller, \$5, Sarah Cummings, \$2, John Johnson, \$1..... 18 00

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls—N. Tucker, Esq., 19 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lowell—L. Keese, \$60, to constitute Rev. Daniel C. Eddy and Nathan Allen, M. D., life members of the Am. Col. Soc..... 60 00

New Bedford—D. R. Greene.... 20 00

Fall River—Walter C. Durfee.. 1 00

Marshfield—S. F. Sprague..... 1 00

82 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:

Providence—Thomas Harkness, \$10, A. D. and J. Y. Smith, \$10, Wm. Field, Rufus Waterman, Richard Waterman, T. J. Stead, H. A. Rogers, Joseph Rogers, S. A. Nightingale, Earl P. Mason, Mrs. Benjamin Aborn, Henry H. Gardner, Josiah Seagrave, Jr., Hon. W. W. Hoppin, H. L. Kendall, Hiram Kendall, Hon. T. P. Shepard, P. Bennett, John Whipple, each \$5; Frederick Fuller, \$3, Mrs. Leavitt, Mrs. A. T. Clarke, each \$1..... 110 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

Hartford—Rev. Wm. W. Turner, \$50, to constitute his son Dr. Charles P. Turner, of Philadelphia, and in full to constitute himself, life members of the Am. Col. Soc., H. Huntington, James B. Hosmer, Thomas Smith, each \$50; Chas. Seymour, Austin Dunham, L. Wilcox, each \$20; R. Mather, A. W. Butler, A. Smith, each \$15; Bishop Brownell, Joseph Trumbull, cash, D. P.

Crosby, H. A. Perkins, L. C. Ives, Lucius Barbour, Elisha T. Smith, David Watkinson, Cash, Woodruff & Beach, R. Taylor & Co., each \$10; Charles Collins, C. H. Northam, R. G. Talcot and wife, Erasmus Collins, Calvin Spencer, C. H. Brainard, T. Benkenap, W. T. Lee, T. M. Allen, D. Wesson, Charles Hosmer, C. C. Lyman, Goodwins & Sheldon, H. Fitch, cash, S. S. Ward, E. N. Kellogg, cash, M. W. Chapin, Samuel G. Savage, D. Phillips, Miss Sarah Butler, Hungerford & Cone, H. H. Barbour, each \$5; J. F. Judd, E. G. Ripley, A. Gill, T. A. Alexander, E. Bolles, H. L. Porter, J. W. Seymour, J. M. Niles, O. Allen, W. A. Spencer, Z. Preston, Miss Julia Seymour, Miss Emily Seymour, B. E. Hooker, C. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Joseph Morgan, each \$3; Seth King, cash, Misses Draper, C. T. Hillyer, cash, Miss A. Goodman, each \$2; Chauncey Howard, W. Conner, A. B. Skinner, cash, L. Clerc, H. W. Taylor, H. French, A. R. Hillyer, T. D. Boardman, Rev. G. Robins, each \$1..... 615 00

Cheshire—E. A. Cornwell, \$3, B. Ives, L. Ives, Mrs. A. H. Doolittle, Rev. Edward Ballard, each \$2; Dr. Peters, A. Preston, each \$1; Mrs. James Lanyon, 25 cents, Collection in Church, \$5..... 18 25

Windsor—Mrs. Dr. Pierson, Col. Loomis, each \$5; S. O. Loomis, \$2, A. Fowler, \$1, F. Bissell, 50 cents..... 13 50

Plymouth—Edward Langdon, \$10, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; A. Shelton, \$3, E. Johnson, B. Tuttle, O. Smith, D. Shelton, M. Smith, Mrs. Anne Scoville, each \$1..... 19 00

Terryville—Collection in Congregational Church..... 18 65

Southington—B. F. Seward..... 5 00

Woodbridge—Miss Sarah Clarke, 1 00

Greenwich—Zacheus Mead, \$3, J. Peck, \$1..... 4 00

Middletown—D. H. Chase..... 5 00

<i>Lyme</i> —Mrs. F. G. Bartlett.....	5 00
<i>Middle Haddam</i> —Mrs. M. E. Chaderton.....	2 00
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Mrs. D. Bunnell...	5 00

711 40

NEW YORK.

<i>New York City</i> —New York State Col Soc.....	1,000 00
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DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth : <i>Wilmington</i> —J. H. P., \$5, J. T., \$5, E. T., \$5, A. L. F., \$5, M. A. H., \$2.....	22 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth : <i>Washington City</i> —Foundry Church, to constitute Rev. E. P. Phelps a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$32,81, C. W. Pairo, \$25, D. W. M., \$5, cash \$5, Members at Ebenezer Station, \$4,84.....	72 65
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Culpepper C. H.</i> —From the estate of the late Margaret Miller, deceased, in part for expenses of sending her people to Liberia, by Fayette M. Latham, 640 00	
<i>Big Lick</i> —Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual subscription.....	10 00
<i>Burk's Station</i> —From a few friends, R. C. S., \$5, C. C. S., \$5, R. M., \$10, cash, \$5.....	27 46
	677 46

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>Raleigh</i> —Henry D. Turner, \$20, balance to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	20 00
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GEORGIA.

<i>Macon</i> —Edwin Graves.....	25 00
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OHIO.

<i>Dayton</i> —Hon. Robert C. Schenck.....	100 00
<i>Northfield</i> —Collection in Rev. John Andrew's congregation..	4 00
	104 00

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Kingston</i> —Mrs. Adeline H. Baker.....	100 00
<i>Natchez</i> —Dr. F. A. W. Davis, \$50, Alexander C. Henderson, and Thomas Henderson, each \$100; Ezra B. Fuller, \$200, to constitute Rev. C. W. Nassaw, Lawrenceville, N. J., Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Thomas J. Stryker, W. R. Titus, H. Fuller and Albert Cotton Fuller, Trenton, N. J., life mem-	

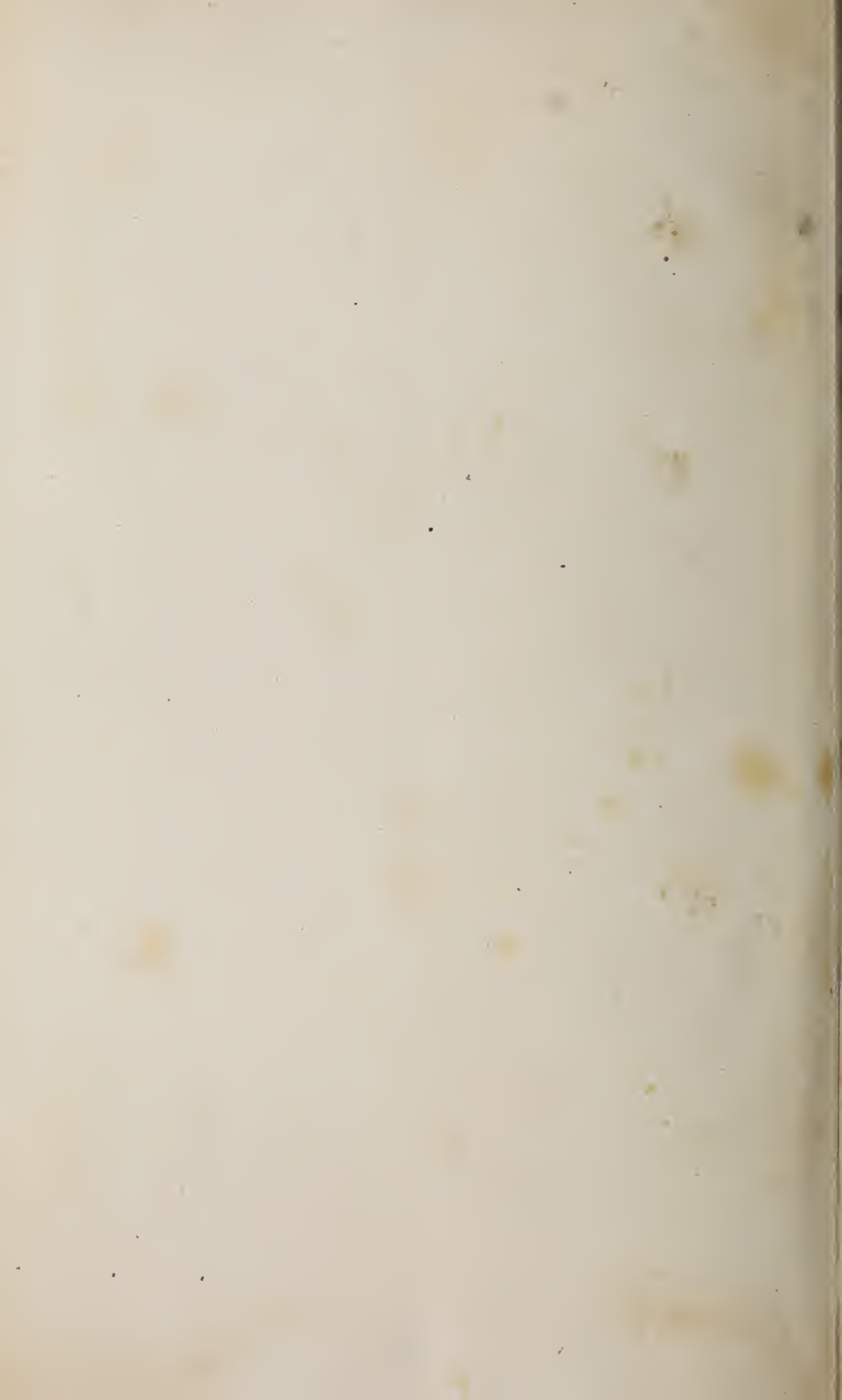
bers of the Am. Col. Society, by Thomas Henderson.....	450 00
	550 00

Total Contributions.....\$2,942 61

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MAINE</i> — <i>Bath</i> —John Shaw, to July, 1855, \$3. <i>Camden</i> —Dea. Joseph Stetson, to July, 1855, \$1, J. Jones, \$3, to Sept., '55. <i>Minot</i> —J. E. Washburn, \$10, to Jan. '56. <i>Norway</i> —Eben Hobbs, \$2, to March, 1855. <i>Bath</i> —John Patten, \$3, to July, 1855. <i>New Castle</i> —Rufus Frye, \$4, to March, 1855.....	26 00
<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Nashua</i> —John H. Gage, for '54, \$1. <i>Lyme</i> —Oliver K. Porter, to Jan. 1856, \$6. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Henry H. Ladd, to June, '55, \$2. <i>Dover</i> , J. P. Mellen, to Sept., '55, \$1. <i>Rindge</i> —Rev. A. W. Burnham, to Oct., 1855, \$2. <i>Claremont</i> —Simeon Ide, to August, '55, \$1. <i>Salmon Falls</i> —Rev. Edward E. Atwater, to Nov., '56, \$3. <i>Francestown</i> —M. G. Starrett, S. D. Downes, Israel Batchelder, P. H. Bixby, each \$1, to October, 1855, Hon. Win. Parker, to Dec., '55, \$1, by Capt. G. Barker. <i>Concord</i> —Richard Bradley, to July, 1855, \$3. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Mrs. J. W. Foster, to June, 1856, \$3. <i>Gilmanston Iron Works</i> —John S. Shannon, \$2, to July, 1855. <i>Peterborough</i> —Reuben Washburn, \$2, to Sept., 1855. <i>Merrimack</i> —Robert McGaw, \$5, to July, 1855. <i>Haverhill</i> —C. R. Morrison, \$2, to August, 1855.....	38 00
<i>VERMONT</i> — <i>Bennington</i> —L. Patchen, for 1854 and 1855, \$2, <i>Manchester</i> —Cyrus Munson, to Nov., '56, \$1. <i>Pittsford</i> —Amos Crippen, to Aug., 1855, \$1, Robert Loveland, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Fayetteville</i> —Mrs. Esther S. Field, \$1, for 1855. <i>Brattleborough</i> —R. W. Clark, to Jan., '56, \$2, W. H. Rockwell, to July, 1856, \$2, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell. <i>West Hartford</i> —L. Hazen, \$3, to Sept., '55. <i>Bellow's Falls</i> —N. Tucker, \$2, to Jan., 1856. <i>Castleton</i> —James Adams, to Nov., '55, \$3. <i>Burlington</i> —	

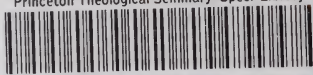
F. K. Nicholls, \$1, to Oct., '55, F. N. Benedict, \$5, to Oct., '56. <i>Charlotte</i> —W. R. Pease, \$2.57, to March, '55, Midas Prindle, \$3, to August, 1855. <i>Brookfield</i> —J. W. French, \$2, to March, 1855. <i>Hartford</i> —John Strong, \$2, to Sept., '56. <i>Hartland</i> —Geo. C. West, \$3, to July, 1855. <i>Norwich</i> —Dr. Ira Davis, \$1, to March, 1855, Thomas Hazen, \$2, to Jan., 1856. <i>Tinnmouth</i> —Dea. J. Brown, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Grafton</i> —John Barrett, \$3, to Aug., '55. <i>Thetford</i> —Dr. E. C. Worcester, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Sutherland Falls</i> —Win. Humphrey, \$1, to Aug., '55. <i>Milton</i> —Joseph Clark, \$1, for '55, Alpheus Hall, \$2.50, to March, '55. <i>Essex</i> —Dea. A. J. Watkins, \$1, to March, '56. <i>Jericho</i> —George B. Oakes, \$1, to January, '56. <i>Jericho Centre</i> —E. Bartlett, \$1, to Sept., 1855, Augustus Lee, \$2, to September, '56, Cyrus Lane, \$1.35, to Sept., '55. <i>Saint Albans</i> —B. B. Newton, \$1, to March, '56, Jasper Curtis, \$1, to Jan., '56, Mrs. R. Swift, \$2.50, to March, 1855. <i>Cornwall</i> —Jess. Elsworth, \$3, to August, '55, Mrs. Lucy Kitchel, \$1, to August, '55. <i>Dorset</i> —S. P. Cheney, \$1, to May, '55. <i>Montpelier</i> —H. H. Reed, \$2, to Sept., '55. 69 92	
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Webster</i> —John Fortune, for '54, \$1. <i>Ware</i> —J. A. Cummings, \$3, in full. <i>Danvers</i> —Henry Cook, \$5, to July, '59. <i>New Bedford</i> —Simpson Hart, \$5, to Jan., '56. <i>North Brookfield</i> —Danl. Whiting, \$3, to Nov. '55. <i>Boston</i> —R. Sullivan, \$1, to July, 1855, James Reed, \$3, to Sept., '55, M. H. Simpson, \$3, to Aug., '55. <i>Cambridge</i> —Charles Vaughan, \$10, to May, 1861. <i>Newburyport</i> —Capt. A. W. Miltimore, \$11, to July, '55. <i>Duxbury</i> —Dr. John Porter, \$5, to July, '57. <i>Marshfield</i> —Elijah Ames, \$2, to Jan., '55. <i>Lowell</i> —Estate of J. O. Benthall, dec'd, \$5, to September, '55. <i>Yarmouth Port</i> —Amos Otis, \$4, to June, 1855. <i>Fall River</i> —H. H. Fish, \$2, to Jan., '56, Walter C. Durfee, \$1, to Jan., '56, Hon. Nath'l	
Borden, \$4, to Oct., '55, J. S. Cotton, \$1, to Jan., '55. <i>Nantucket</i> —Capt. David Paddock, \$3, to May, '55. <i>Edgarton</i> —Leavitt Thaxter, \$2, to May, '56. <i>Marshfield</i> —S. F. Sprague, \$2, to July, 1855. <i>Newburyport</i> —Mrs. Mary Nelson, \$2, to June, '55. <i>Warren</i> —John Patrick, \$8, to Jan., '56. 89 00	
By Capt. George Barker :	
RHODE ISLAND— <i>Bristol</i> —Hon. Benjamin Hall, Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$1, for 1855. 2 00	
PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Joshua L. Bailly, for '55. 1 00	
VIRGINIA— <i>University of Va.</i> —Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, \$1, to March, '56. <i>Lynchburgh</i> —Fletcher Irvine, \$1, to March, '57, Charles Gillium, Thomas Wade, William Eubank, Jas. Preston, each \$1, to March, 1856. 6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA— <i>Marion</i> —Rev. N. Paxton, \$1, for 1855. 1 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA— <i>Charleston</i> —Silas Howe, \$15, to Jan., '56. 15 00	
GEORGIA— <i>Macon</i> —Chales Craft and Lydia Dixon, each \$1, for 1854, by Robert Fleming. <i>Hawkinsville</i> —M. McGhee, for 1855, \$1. 3 00	
ALABAMA— <i>Livingston</i> —Rev. G. Boggis, for '55, \$1. <i>Montgomery</i> —Peter C. Mills, \$2, for '54 and '55, Gabriel M. Henly, \$1, for 1855. 4 00	
KENTUCKY— <i>Paris</i> —Noah Spears, \$1, for '55. <i>Russellville</i> —Henry L. Gilliam, \$1, for '55. 2 00	
TENNESSEE— <i>Strasburg Plains</i> —A. Wilkinson, to Nov., '55, \$1. <i>Charleston</i> —T. D. Knight, for '55, \$5. <i>Cleveland</i> —Abner Bain, 1, for 1855. 3 00	
OHIO— <i>Cedarville</i> —John Miller, for 1854 and 1855, \$2. 2 00	
INDIANA— <i>Attica</i> —Andrew Wilson and Paul Cooley, each \$1, for '55. <i>Connersville</i> —Hon. Samuel W. Parker, for 1852 and 1854, \$2. 4 00	
ILLINOIS— <i>Abington</i> —Rev. G. V. Ridley, \$1, to June, '55. 1 00	
MISSOURI— <i>Caledonia</i> —George G. Bryan, for 1855, \$1. 1 00	
Total Repository. 267 92	
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